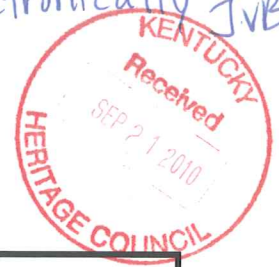


received electronically JVB



**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL,  
2010-2011 FEDERAL SURVEY AND PLANNING GRANTS**

**1. APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Organization Name	Preservation Kentucky		
Organization Address	306 West Main Street, Suite 501, Frankfort, KY 40601		
Principal Contact Person	Amy Potts	Phone	502-871-4570
Contact Person Title	Rural Heritage Director	Email	amy@preservationkentucky.org
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government	<input type="checkbox"/> University		
<input type="checkbox"/> State Agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Group		
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Planning Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

**2. PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>A. Category [check appropriate box(es).]</b>	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>\$10,000.00</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey (Archaeological)	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG Administration	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey (Historic Building)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural Preservation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Development	<input type="checkbox"/> National Register Nomination(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation Planning	
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<p><b>B. Summary:</b> On attachment provide a narrative summarizing the proposed project. Define the research <u>methodology</u> or approach. Define the <u>time frame</u>. Define the <u>products</u>. Define the <u>project impact area</u> and explain how local government and the public will be involved in the project. Archaeological projects also need a research design and must discuss how the project addresses the State Plan in Archaeology, <i>The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions</i>, which is available at <a href="http://heritage.ky.gov/envreview/archofky.htm">http://heritage.ky.gov/envreview/archofky.htm</a> (note: updated pdf files for the state plan are at the right side of the webpage).</p>		
<p><b>C. Kentucky Heritage Council program priority:</b> List program priorities from the Kentucky Heritage Council, 2010-2011 Federal Survey and Planning Grants Annual Priorities.</p>		

**3. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

<p>Attach a resume for the staff, consultant or principal investigator and other key personnel who will carry out the project. If this individual has not been identified, summarize the selection process to be used and the professional standards to be met by consultants. Professionals should meet the criteria established in 36C.F.R.61 and consultants must be selected in accordance with the National Park Service Regulations.</p>
--

**4. BUDGET**

Complete the following Budget Summary form for your project.

**5. SIGNATURE**

I certify this organization complies with all Federal Fair Employment Laws including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. I certify the information in this application is true and accurate.



Signature of Chief Executive Officer and Title

Date 9/21/10

**Return electronic files or original and 5 copies of completed application with attachments to:**

(By email to:)

**Jackie.Bradley@ky.gov**

**Include in Subject Line: "Federal Survey and Planning Grants**

**OR**

(By Postal Service to:)

**THE KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

**ATTN: Federal Survey and Planning Grants**

**300 Washington Street**

**Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**

**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL,  
2010-2011 FEDERAL SURVEY AND PLANNING GRANTS**

<b>APPLICANT: Preservation Kentucky</b>
<b>TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$10,000.00</b>

**A. EXPENDITURES**

Federal share cannot exceed 60% of total cost of expenditure. Non-federal share must be at least 40% or more of the total cost of expenditure. In-kind, non-federal share can be used as part of the 40% match but is not reimbursable.

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	I. TOTAL COST OF EXPENDITURE	II. FEDERAL SHARE	NON-FEDERAL SHARE	
			III. CASH	IV. IN-KIND
<b>A. PERSONNEL</b>				
Staff Salary	4,200.00			
Staff Fringe				
Consultant Fees		8,500.00		
Volunteer Service	2,200.00			6,400.00
<b>B. OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Rent				
Utilities/Telephone				
Printing/Copying	300.00		300.00	300.00
Photography				
Computer Services				
Travel		1,500.00		
Expendable Supplies				
Postage				
Professional Development				
Equipment				
Indirect Costs (Only universities)				
<b>C. OTHER (list)</b>				
<b>D. TOTAL ALL COLUMNS</b>	6,700.00	10,000.00	* 300.00	* 6,700.00

**B. SOURCE OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE (Columns III & IV above)**

Provide organization source of all cash and in-kind contributions to the non-federal share. List in-kind and cash contributions from the same organization separately. In-kind contributions from the community donated through the sponsor may be totaled and listed as one item.

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	SOURCE OF MATCH (e.g. General Funds)	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
Preservation Kentucky	General Funds	300.00	6,400.00	6,700.00
TOTAL ALL COLUMNS		300.00	6,400.00	*6,700.00

\*Totals for Columns III and IV of Part A must equal total in Part B.



## CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE GRID

The Kentucky Heritage Council observes the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all subsequent federal and state laws and regulations. The Heritage Council must ensure that its subgrantees do the same. If your county or area contains, for instance, a significant number of Hispanics or African Americans, then your group must find ways to involve these populations in the grant project. The grid below offers the subgrantee a way to demonstrate to the Kentucky Heritage Council that diverse populations have been considered in the planning of the grant project, in its execution, and in its products.

Please enter a number into each cell below, as applicable. **\*The numbers entered will show how many people participate in the project according to their role (the horizontal rows) and according to their population status (the vertical columns).** Use the grid to track the participation of diverse groups in your project.

In a county with a significant number of Hispanics and African Americans, members of those groups can participate in the project planning by being on the team that designs the project. In that same county, they can be involved in the project's execution by participating as volunteer researchers, as informant, as the project's staff members, and the project's advisory group, or as the consultant hired to complete the project. Also, if the project's products are intended for target audiences, such as programs for children in schools with large minority populations, or in documents that focus on the lives of those residents, then indicate on the grid, the numbers of people served by those products.

		Identified Population Group									
		African American, Black	Asian American or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American, Eskimo or Aleut	White	Other Races	Women	Older American	Persons With Disabilities	TOTALS
Role of Participants or Grant Project's Audience	Grant Planning Group					3		1			3
	Consultant Or Staff										
	Advisory Group, if Applicable										
	Volunteer Workers, if Applicable	3				17		13			20
	Student Population, if applicable	See next page									
	Product's Intended Audience	146	9	160	65	18,324	157	9,566	3,332	4,209	18,708
	Other Activity										
	Other Activity										
Total in County or Area Served*		146	9	160	65	18,324	157	9,566	3,332	4,209	18,708

\*These figures can be derived from the latest census reports for the county or area served and can be obtained by going to <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/21000.html>.

## **CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE GRID**

### **Student Population**

This grant, if funded, will provide numerous opportunities for students in the Livingston County School District and the Crittenden County School District. The project team has contacted several teachers that have expressed interest in incorporating aspects of the project, including research on sites, field survey and oral history narratives, into their curriculum in the spring of 2011. Faculty and students at Livingston Central High School have participated in numerous archaeological projects (conducted by the University of Kentucky) and will be a valuable asset to the development of this study. It is anticipated that this project will involve 3,193 students in both counties, in grades K-12.

***B. Summary:** On attachment provide a narrative summarizing the proposed project. Define the research methodology or approach. Define the time frame. Define the products. Define the project impact area and explain how local government and the public will be involved in the project. Archaeological projects also need a research design and must discuss how the project addresses the State Plan in Archaeology, The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions, which is available at <http://heritage.ky.gov/envreview/archofky.htm> (note: updated pdf files for the state plan are at the right side of the webpage).*

Preservation Kentucky proposes a historic resource survey of rural landscapes and historic farms in Crittenden and Livingston Counties, Kentucky. This survey will document the built environment associated with farming and build on the principles of the Rural Heritage Development Initiative. Specifically, the survey will identify important cultural resources associated with the rural areas of these counties, including barns, outbuildings, landscapes and dwellings. The survey effort will incorporate public outreach and work with local officials, stakeholders and community members on cultural heritage tourism, economic development, and educational opportunities. In addition to creating and strengthening relationships in the two counties, Preservation Kentucky plans to incorporate the data from the survey into the Heritage Farmstead website, an endeavor proposed in a recent Preserve America grant. Through rural survey in counties such as Marion and Washington, Preservation Kentucky has learned first-hand that the most effective way to raise public awareness and in turn heritage tourism is through partnership-based rural historic survey efforts.

Both of these counties are drastically under-surveyed, as is most of the Pennyriple region. Crittenden County ranks 119<sup>th</sup> out of the Commonwealth's 120 counties in the number of recorded historic sites – there have only been 22 historic resources documented. The majority of those sites are in the county seat town of Marion, so very few, if any rural resources have been examined and recorded. Livingston County fares little better; at a 111<sup>th</sup> ranking in the state total, with 55 historic resources surveyed; however, only 41 of those sites are actually above-ground historic resources.<sup>1</sup> Again, the previous survey efforts concentrated in urban centers, with the majority of those sites located in Smithland, the county seat or Grand Rivers. Hardly any contextual research or development has been conducted in these counties, so the larger patterns of development, both agriculturally and architecturally, are largely unknown.

The few historic rural resources documented in these counties reveal a cultural context shaped by the proximity of the Mississippi River. Early settlement, especially in the river towns, means some Federal-era resources are likely to be extant. Creole-influenced cottages and transverse frame barns with down braces and H-bents are resources not usually seen in the Bluegrass, the most intensively documented part of Kentucky. The rural landscape in these counties appears to be still mostly agricultural, and the resources associated with the region's rich agricultural traditions needs to be documented before pressures from 21<sup>st</sup>-century development or changing farming methods irrevocably reshape the landscape.

---

<sup>1</sup> Fourteen of those surveys are archaeological sites.



## *Crittenden County Historic Background*

Crittenden County, the 91<sup>st</sup> county created in the Commonwealth, is located in the Pennyryle physiographic region. The Ohio River forms the county's northern boundary, and Union, Webster, Caldwell, Lyon and Livingston counties ring the remainder of the county, which covers some 360 square miles.<sup>2</sup> Carved out of Livingston County and founded on April 1, 1842, the county's namesake was Kentucky's 15<sup>th</sup> governor, and Woodford county native, John Jordan Crittenden. Two communities lay claim to being the first county seat: Crooked Creek and Cross Keys. The present-day county seat, Marion, bears the name of the "Swamp Fox," Francis Marion, a Revolutionary War General. Marion, also established in 1842, became the county seat of Crittenden County two years later.<sup>3</sup>

European settlers moved into the area in the late eighteenth century. James Armstrong of South Carolina built a cabin in the Fredonia Valley area in 1786 and in 1791 his family joined him.<sup>4</sup> Like many of Kentucky's early European settlers, the families that moved into the area during that period were of Irish, Scots and English descent.

The economy of the settlement period focused mainly on agriculture. The primary task of the settlement era farmer was to prepare land for productivity; clearing the land of trees and brush necessitated long hours of labor. As soon as ample land was cleared, corn was usually the first crop planted, as corn fed both people and livestock.<sup>5</sup> Throughout the nineteenth century, corn, wheat, swine and cattle were mainstays of Crittenden County agriculture. In the 1850 census, the first to include Crittenden County, there were 662 farms in the county and the cash value of those farms was \$445,092. Livestock in the county was valued at \$160,406.<sup>6</sup>

Industry flourished early in the county's history. One of Crittenden County's main industries dates to 1835, when President Andrew Jackson, while searching for lead ore, discovered fluorspar. The industry associated with fluororite, which is used in the production of metals, ceramics and chemicals, overshadowed agriculture by the 1840s. For a century fluorspar drove the fortunes of Marion, but the industry's zenith was in 1947, and has been in decline since due to foreign competition.<sup>7</sup>

Other nineteenth century industries included iron ore; the first iron ore furnace in the county also owes its creation to Andrew Jackson. The county's relative isolation protected it somewhat during the Civil War, as little fighting occurred. Like many Kentucky towns, however, the courthouse burned, set alight by General Hyland B. Lyons and troops on January 25, 1865. The replacement courthouse burned as well in 1870.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> John E. Kleber, "Crittenden County," in John Kleber ed., *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 241.

<sup>3</sup> Kleber, 241.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Clark. *Agrarian Kentucky*. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1977), 65.

<sup>6</sup> University of Virginia Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, Historical Census Browser, 2004. 1850 Agricultural Census. Online at: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/>

<sup>7</sup> Kleber, 241.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.



In the years after the Civil War, the population of the county increased, from 8,796 citizens in 1860 to 9,381 in 1870. The population of Marion in 1873 was around 300, with numerous businesses, stores, a public school and private academies.<sup>9</sup> Additionally, the fluorspar industry kept the city coffers full, and a sense of prosperity and expectations of new growth abounded.

The 1880 census enumerated some 11,688 citizens in the county, and the numbers climbed until the watershed year of 1900, when the county's population was at its highest, with some 15,191 residents and 3,009 dwellings.<sup>10</sup> A disastrous fire in 1905 cut short the community's burgeoning growth and expansion. On March 28, 1905, a fire raged through downtown Marion, destroying most of the commercial district – 40 some structures – and yet another courthouse. After this trauma, the population of the county waned and dropped every decade; by 1930 the census recorded 11,931 residents.<sup>11</sup> In the 2000 census, the county's population stood at 9,384 citizens.

### *Livingston County Historic Background*

Livingston County's boundaries once encompassed much of the Jackson Purchase and northwestern Kentucky. Created in 1798, the original county covered 4,240 square miles. The Ohio River wraps around the county to the north and the west, while to the south the county borders the Tennessee River, Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley. The county also touches parts of McCracken, Marshall, Lyon and Crittenden counties.<sup>12</sup> The Kentucky Dam, constructed between 1938-1944, spans the Tennessee River between Marshall County and Livingston County.

Named for Robert J. Livingston, who helped draft the Declaration of Independence and served as minister to France, the county's placement on the Ohio River made it a pivotal corridor for westward expansion. The topography ranges from flat, fertile river bottoms to more rugged, hilly terrain. The first county seat, established in 1798, was Eddyville (which is now part of Lyon County). Smithland, the current county seat (designated as such in 1842) was incorporated in 1805 and grew quickly due to its location on the Ohio River.<sup>13</sup> Steamboat trade boosted the town, while wealthy southern planters escaped the heat by staying in Smithland's river front hotels. The Gower House (LV-S-4) is an early two-story brick building constructed as an inn/tavern.

Like Crittenden County, the iron ore industry flourished between 1832 and 1850, but agriculture was the mainstay of the economy. The 1850 census recorded 6,578 residents in the county, and 485 farms. The cash value of the farms was placed at \$492,276. There were 26,902 acres of improved land in county and 96,758 acres of unimproved land. It is likely that the most

---

<sup>9</sup> Fohs Hall Community Arts Foundation. *History and Families: Crittenden County Kentucky Volume I*. (Marion, Kentucky, Riverbend Publishing Company, 1991)

<sup>10</sup> University of Virginia Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ron. D. Bryant, "Livingston County," in John Kleber ed., *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 564.

<sup>13</sup> Anna Maas. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Chaudet Creek Quarry, Livingston County, Kentucky*. (Louisville: Corn Island Archaeology, 2010) Report on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

productive and thus improved land was located in the flood plains, while the hills above the river provided timber for the iron ore industry and hosted smaller, more subsistence farmsteads.

The Cherokee Indians traversed the county in 1838 on the Trail of Tears. Mantle Rock, a natural sandstone formation in the northwest part of the county (southwest of State Route 133) is a NRHP-listed site significant as a campsite for thousands of Cherokees during their removal. The site, a mile east of the Ohio River, incorporates a portion of the historic Salem-Golconda Road.<sup>14</sup>

Livingston County's population grew slowly over the years, but like Crittenden County, experienced peaks of growth due to the fluorspar industry. Salem, an inland town that served as county seat from 1809 to 1842, prospered from the nearby mines and surpassed Smithland in size.<sup>15</sup> The town still boasts about 300 more residents than Smithland, according to the 2,000 census.

Agriculture still forms the basis of Livingston County's economy; 55 percent of the county was farmland in 1987 and 67 percent of that land was in cultivation. The primary crops are soybeans, corn and hay. Livestock raised in the county includes cattle and poultry.<sup>16</sup> Industrial enterprises in the county include quarries, timber and lumber processing, as well as custom slaughtering and processing.<sup>17</sup>

### *Methodology*

The project will begin with a review of all relevant information at the Kentucky Heritage Council, including an examination of original survey quadrangle maps, survey forms and NRHP nominations. Additionally, the cultural resource reports for each county will be reviewed, in order to determine if a relevant context was developed that might be helpful for this project and what resources might have been documented within that particular undertaking's Area of Potential Effect.<sup>18</sup>

Due to the size of the counties, the limited number of previously surveyed sites, and the funding, the survey efforts will concentrate on the following topographic quadrangles: Golconda, Lola, and Burna in Livingston County and Cave-in-Rock, Repton and Salem in Crittenden County. These quadrangles were chosen because of their location and because most of them have no surveyed sites. Additionally, due to their riverside location and the possibility of riverside agricultural resources, the survey will also examine resources in the Shelterville and Rosiclaire quadrangles. These latter two quadrangles are smaller than the remainder; the survey plans to document a minimum of 10 farmsteads in each quadrangle.

---

<sup>14</sup> Philip Thomason and Teresa Douglas. "Mantle Rock." *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed November 2004.

<sup>15</sup> Bryant, 564.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Five reports for Crittenden County are on file, 12 for Livingston County.



Prior to beginning a reconnaissance survey through each quadrangle that will provide a windshield identification of farms likely to contain historic resources for intensive survey, Preservation Kentucky will work with the cooperative extension agents for each county to determine probable farm location. The extension service will also be one avenue of outreach to local farmers. Depending on the survey and planning grant schedule, Preservation Kentucky also intends to work with already-established contacts in the local school system to develop ways to incorporate the study of rural resources into the curriculum, and to draw on the students' own knowledge of the farming heritage of the community.

This study will be conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983). In addition, the following documents will be consulted: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24* (National Park Service 1985); *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1990); *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual* (Kentucky Heritage Council); and *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Specifications) (Kentucky Heritage Council 2001).

All resources will be recorded on Kentucky Individual Buildings Survey Form (2007-1) and the Kentucky Historic Resources Barns/Outbuildings Survey Form (KHC 2006). Digital photographs will be taken of the exterior of each resource, including each elevation if visible and any noteworthy architectural features, and any associated historic outbuildings on the property. Resources will be closely examined on the exterior, in order to not only fully capture the current condition of the historic resource, but also to determine any changes in orientation, configuration, major additions and renovations and any integrity altering modifications. A site plan will be prepared for each site. Whenever possible the property owners will be notified so that any historic/archival information and oral history the owner or occupant might possess can be incorporated into this study. A UTM will be taken for each resource using a handheld GPS device; the sites will then be mapped on quadrangle maps. Once the field work and survey forms have been completed, the survey data will be made available on the Heritage Farmstead website.

#### *Project Deliverables*

In addition to the Kentucky Individual Buildings Survey Forms and the accompanying photo CDs, this study will result in a summary report, a discussion of identified property types, recommendations for future preservation and survey efforts in the quadrangles, suggestions for NRHP nominations, and integration of survey data into the Heritage Farmstead website.

#### **C. Kentucky Heritage Council program priority:** *List program priorities from the Kentucky Heritage Council, 2010-2011 Federal Survey and Planning Grants Annual Priorities.*

Crittenden County and Livingston County, home to some of the state's most important cultural resources, are also sorely underrepresented in the Commonwealth's historic sites survey. The funding of this grant would provide a much-needed look at the cultural landscapes of the



Pennyrile region, as well as lay the framework for preservation planning for rural resources within the two counties.

The proposed historic resource survey of rural landscapes and historic farms in Crittenden and Livingston Counties, Kentucky, addresses the following Kentucky Heritage Council priorities:

- *Projects that target areas that have not been documented.*
- *Contextual surveys which look at themes that not are not well documented in a particular area.*
- *Projects that develop historic contexts, property types, and registration criteria for resource types associated with cultural landscapes.*
- *All projects that further local planning efforts for cultural resources, such as the development of historic preservation plans, revision of historic district design guidelines, the development of a cultural resource database, GIS mapping of cultural resources etc., will also be considered.*
- *Heritage education projects that develop curricular materials or programs for teachers which interpret the potential of the historic built environment and help implement curriculum requirements.*

### **3. Professional Qualifications**

Preservation Kentucky will work with professionals meeting the Secretary's Professional Qualification Standards.